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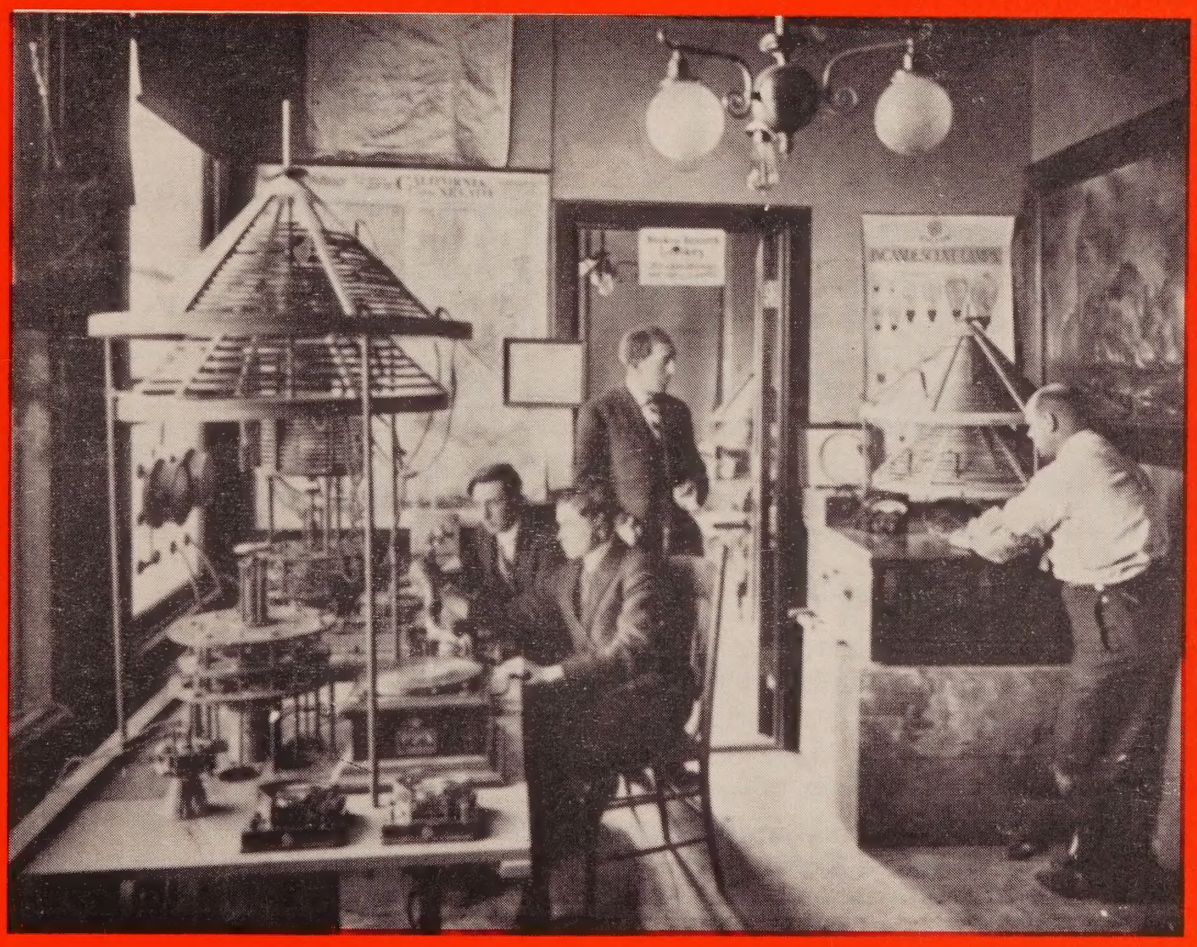

First Broadcast Station

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Yearly dues of $10.00 U.S. currency are payable to ARCA January 1, of each year for members in the USA, Canada, and Mexico. Overseas dues are $12, which includes airmail postage.

The Antique Radio Club of America was incorporated in the State of Kentucky, in September, 1972. The first meeting was held at the Marriott Motor Inn, Washington, D.C., on September 23, 1972. At this meeting, by-laws were read and approved and directors selected. We feel that the inception of this Club is a giant step in bringing together those individuals whose chief interest lies in the area of early radio. We invite all collectors and historians of the subject to join the Club. A note to William E. Denk, Secretary, 81 Steeplechase Road, Devon, Pennsylvania 19333, will bring you an application blank by return mail.

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America's First Broadcast Station

by

Thorn Mayes

When Charles Herrold started his wireless telephone broadcasting in early 1909, he was far ahead of his time, for wireless telegraphy was in its infancy and wireless telephony had been heard of by few people.

Marconi had brought operators and equipment to the U.S. in 1899 to report the American Cup Yacht races, which he successfully accomplished.

[1]Officials of our Navy heard of the visit and asked Marconi to demonstrate the wireless on board U.S. ships. Sets were installed at Navasink, M.J., and on board the battleship Massachusetts and the cruiser New York. During the tests, the Massachusetts exchanged messages with Navasink over a maximum distance of 36 miles and was able to hear the New York a distance of 46 miles.

This demonstration was the start of wireless activity in the U.S. The Navy offered to buy equipment from Marconi but he refused, saying that he would rent twenty sets to the Navy for $20,000. the first year, $10,000. for each additional year.

[2]Early in 1902, the Navy bought two complete sets from each of four European companies and two American companies. Tests of these units were completed early in 1903, which demonstrated the German, Slaby-Arco sets to be the best as they had consistently operated over a distance of 50 miles. Twenty complete units were purchased and one was installed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, another at Point Arguello in 1905.

By the end of 1905 the Navy had equipped 45 ships with wireless telegraph and 40 land stations had been built by the Army and Navy in the U.S.

[3]Commercial use of the wireless lagged the Navy. Mr. A. A. Isbel in a letter of November, 1950, says, "When I arrived here (San Francisco) in May 1907, via the Straights of Magellan, on the SS President, it was the first vessel equipped with wireless to dock here and I was the first commercial operator on the coast."

[4]In 1905 the American de Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. built a station on the top floor of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, using the call letters PH. There is a question as to whether this station ever handled a paid message as it was destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

[5]In a letter Haraden Pratt states, "de Forest in 1906 organized the Occidental and Oriental Wireless Telegraph Co. which acquired all of the Pacific Coast assets of the American de Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. for one million dollars. They built a station on the NE corner of Taylor and Vallejo streets, on Russian Hill, San Francisco. Tim Furlong built it and was its first operator. He sat there for over a year and never handled a single paid message because no ships at that time on the West Coast were equipped with wireless. The station was completed February 1907 and was sold to the United Wireless Co. in March 1908."

"United tried to induce the Standard Oil Co. of California to put wireless sets on its tankers, but they were afraid the open spark of the transmitter would be a fire hazard. Finally they agreed to equip barge #3. Furlong made the installation in March 1908. She was towed to Puget Sound from Richmond, California and Standard Oil then equipped

ten tankers. This was the real beginning of the wireless telegraph business on the West Coast."

At this time there was no restrictions on the use of wireless in the U.S. Wavelengths of 600-450-300 meters (frequencies of 500-666-1000 KHz) were used by commercial companies, but they could be used by anyone. There were no limits on transmitter power. The commercial station in San Francisco had a 5 KW set but Haraden Pratt, an amateur, had an 8 KW set and with his 110 foot high antenna could frequently outdistance the commercial station.

There were no station or operators' licenses required. Amateurs communicated with commercial and Government stations, sometimes causing interference with official messages. These conditions continued until the radio law of 1912 was passed.

Equipment used was crude by present standards; the insensitive coherer detector was used with many receivers. Marconi developed the magnetic detector in 1904, which his company used until WW-I. The electrolytic detector was invented by Fessenden in 1902, a major improvement over the coherer but unsuitable for marine work. During 1906 carborundum crystal detectors were developed by General Dunwoody[6] and silicon detectors by Greenleaf Pickard. De Forest invented the three element vacuum tube the same year but it was not used in wireless receivers to any extent until around 1912 and power tubes were not available until after WW-I.

Marconi had developed a portable 10-inch spark coil that was used to power shipboard transmitters. United Wireless, the major U.S. wireless company 1906-1912, was using motor aiternators with 1 and 2 KW high voltage transformers to power shipboard stations, giving much greater range.

By 1908 chains of stations had been established along both coasts and around the Great Lakes. Most stations had a daylight range of around 100 miles but at night, under favorable conditions, could be heard 1,000 miles. Wireless telegraphy was beginning to establish its position in the communications field, especially in marine ship-to-shore work.

There were no official technical requirements for operators. If you could copy the Continental code you could probably get a job as a marine operator as that code was used for wireless messages. When these messages were received at a land station they were usually sent to the main office by telegraph using the Morse code, so those operators had to be familiar with both codes. There were few amateur operators to draw from so schools were set up to train operators.

[7]Charles Herrold foresaw the coming importance of wireless telegraphy with an increasing need for operators, so in January, 1909 he established the Herrold College of Engineering and Wireless, in the Garden City Bank building, San Jose, California. To develop and maintain interest in the courses, Herrold carried on extensive experiments. He built a large antenna over several buildings in San Jose. Using this antenna with a one-inch spark coil for power supply, Ray Newby, one of Herrold's instructors, communicated with the Navy station at Mare Island Navy Yard, a distance of 90 miles, which was a record for that low power.

[8]The July 1919 issue of Radio Amateur News carried a four page article by Charles Herrold entitled, "Experiments on Grand Antenna with their Relation to Atmospherics." It reports the results of work carried on by Herrold and his students, examining different methods of propogating wireless waves.

Herrold began experimenting with wireless telephony in 1909 using a

spark coil for high voltage power supply. A schematic diagram of the transmitter is shown by Fig. I and operation is as follows.

Primary of the spark coil C is connected to a battery B which supplies the power. The circuit also includes microphone M and switch K. Secondary of the spark coil was connected directly to the antenna A and the ground G.

With switch K closed, the resistance of the microphone M changes with the strength of the voice directed toward it, thus varying the strength of the current through the primary of the spark coil, increasing the voltage generated in the secondary, which causes a current to flow in the antenna-ground circuit, sending out electromagnetic waves.

The signal quality from this type of transmitter is poor and power output is quite limited. Herrold soon changed his equipment to use a direct current arc to generate the required carrier.

The Wireless Telephone

[9]Professor R. A. Fessenden transmitted speech a distance of one mile December 1900 while working for the U.S. Weather Bureau, at Cobb Island, Maryland, using a spark coil to generate the carrier. The coil had a special high speed vibrator but the speech was not clear.

[10]Similar work had been done by the McCarthy brothers in Oakland, California from 1902 through 1905 but their work stopped in 1906 with the death of the inventor.

Quality of the speech with both systems was poor and the power available from the spark coils was low.

[11]Fessenden continued his experiments with the wireless telephone and on Christmas Eve 1906, transmitted speech and music from his station at Brant Rock, Massachusetts. The program was heard by ships at sea as far away as the coast of Virginia. He used to generate the carrier, a 2 KW alternator that generated radio frequency power at 80 KHz. Quality of the signals was excellent but later broadcasts were very infrequent.

Another method of generating the needed carrier was that of using a direct current arc. This method produced excellent quality and was frequently used later.

[12]Professor G. W. Pierce in his text, "Principles of Wireless Telegraphy," published in 1910 describes the development of the arc system as follows.

"Elihu Thomson while experimenting with early arc lights found that if a direct current source of 500 volts, producing an arc across a spark gap in a strong magnetic field, was shunted by a circuit containing inductance and capacitance, that electrical oscillations were generated in that circuit."

[13]"Duddell in 1900 using the Thomson circuit, but substituting carbon electrodes for metal in the spark gap, found that by proper adjustment of values of inductance and capacitance in the shunt circuit, the arc would generate an audible note but at very low power levels. This was known as the singing arc."

[14]"Valdemar Poulsen while experimenting with Duddell's circuit, found by accident that the vapor from a small alcohol lamp, when introduced into the arc, appreciably increased the amount of radio frequency current generated.

"This was announced by Poulsen in 1903 who continued his experiments and by 1909 had used the radio frequency energy generated by the arc to power transmitters used to transmit both telegraphic signals and voice. He also substituted a water cooled electrode for one of the carbons which aided in dissipating the heat generated by the arc."

In the U.S. de Forest, after filing for a patent on his 3 element Vacuum tube, in 1906, began experi-

Herrold's First Wireless Telephone.
Spark Coil Transmitter.
January-July 1909.

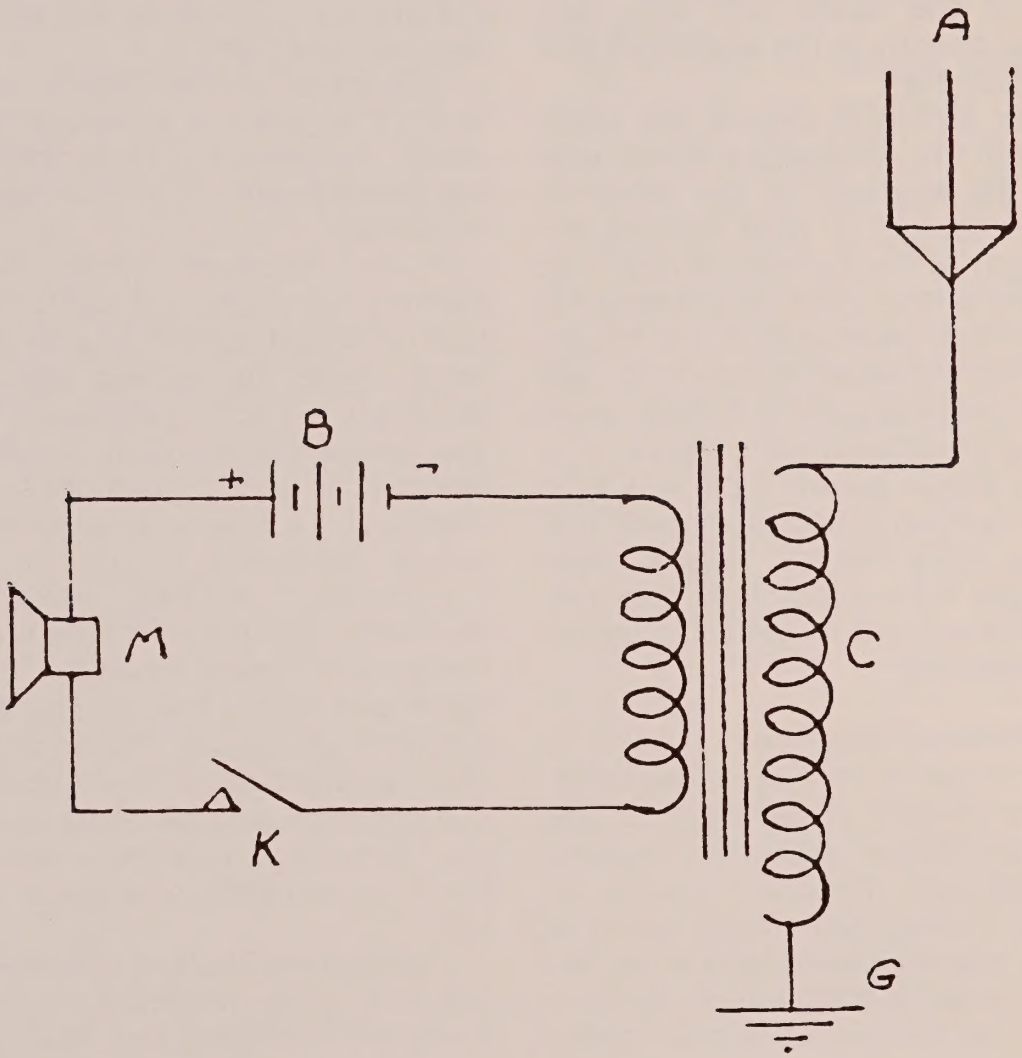


Fig. 1

A — Aerial.
B — Battery.
C — Spark Coil.
G — Ground.
K — Key.
M — Microphone.

menting with the wireless telephone and by late in the year was able to transmit clear speech across his New York City laboratory, using a modified Poulsen arc transmitter. Early in 1907 his signals were picked up by the New York Navy Yard and later in the [15]year he received an order for 26 complete sets from the U.S. Navy. These were to be installed on the vessels of the Great White Fleet that made the trip around the world in 1908. These wireless telephones were still laboratory instruments requiring continual adjustments to insure satisfactory operation so were not suitable for Naval operation. All except the set on USS Ohio were soon dismantled.[16]

When the Great White Fleet steamed into San Francisco Bay, the few wireless amateurs in the area were surprised to hear voices on the airwaves that came from the one wireless telephone on the USS Ohio.

Herrold had probably read of the de Forest arc transmitter and because of his interest, probably examined the set on the Ohio in detail, thinking at the time of building a similar unit for his San Jose station.

[17]By mid 1909, Herrold had abandoned his experiments with the spark coil wireless telephone and had built a simple set using a direct current arc to generate the carrier.

An overall picture of the transmitter is shown in Fig. 2, with Herrold in the doorway and counter clockwise, Kenneth Sanders, E. A. Portal and Frank Schmidt, who were student assistants at the time.

[18]His only supply of direct current was from the 550 volt circuit that ran the elevator motor in the building. To get lower voltage across the arcs, he used six in series.

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of the transmitter. An iron core choke coil is in series with the 6 arcs across the 550 volt circuit. This choke coil limits the inrush current when the arcs are struck and is also a radio feqeuency choke to prevent high frequency current from flowing back into the direct current power supply.

The oscillating circuit is made up of one of the cone shaped inductance coils L_1 and a variable capacitor C. This circuit shunted across the arcs, causes them to oscillate at the frequency of the total circuit.

Radio frequency energy was transferred by induction from the primary coil L_1 to the secondary coil L_2, which was connected to the aerial through the loading coil L_3, which was used to tune the aerial circuit to the arc oscillating frequency. This radio frequency energy flowing into the antenna, sent out a carrier that was modulated by the microphone M in the ground lead.

Modulation was one of the main problems faced by the operators of early wireless telephone transmitters as the modulators carried the total current generated by the transmitter and had to vary the intensity to agree with changing strength of the voice.

Although the output of the Herrold transmitter was only 15 watts, it was far more than could be carried by a regular telephone transmitter which has only one carbon button to modulate the low power used in normal telephone service.

To solve this problem Herrold built a special microphone having 6 buttons located in parallel, mounted on a single diaphragm with water passages located so cooling water could carry away the generated heat. He was issued patent #1,165,255, on this design.

He also made a number of improvements in the design of the mounting for the arcs for which he was issued two patents, #1,096,717 covering electrical control of the arc striking device and #1,222,761 covering a magnetically controlled mounting for striking the six arcs simultaneously.

Herrold's Second Wireless
Telephone.
Arc Transmitter.
July 1909.

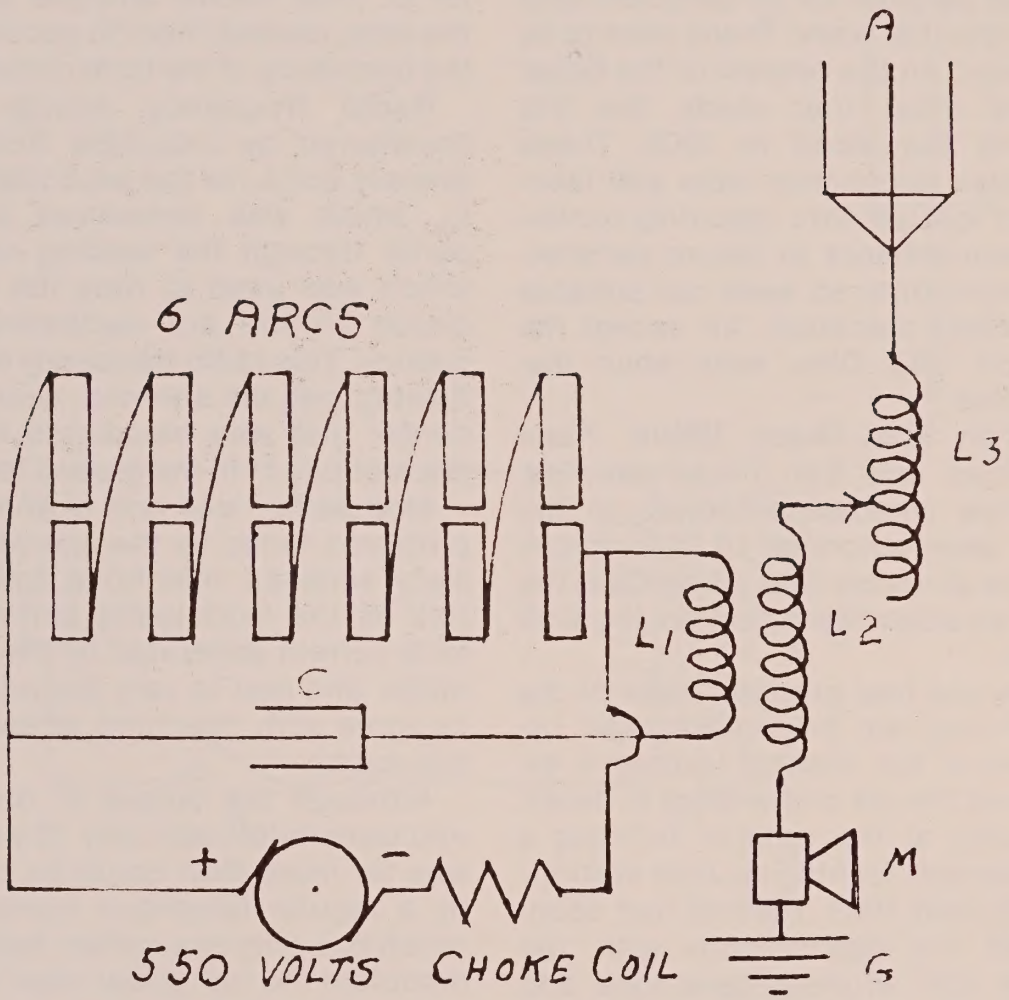


Fig. 3

A — Aerial.
C — Condenser.
G — Ground.
L_1 — Primary Coil.
L_2 — Secondary Coil.
L_3 — Loading Coil.

Professor Herrold stated in his article in Radio Amateur News for July 1919 that he was not using the Poulsen arc system, but a system developed by Jahnke. G. G. Blake in his History of Radio Telegraphy and Telephony of 1926 states, "Jahnke's Arc Generator — This is the American variation of the Poulsen system, in this case the arc takes place in liquid alcohol."

[19]Ray Newby stated that when the arc operated in an alcohol vapor (Poulsen system) that the maximum frequency of oscillation was around 300 Kilo Hz (1000 meter wavelength) but when the arcs were emersed in alcohol (Jahnke system) the frequency increased to 500 Kilo Hz. (600 meter wavelength) which was the frequency used for commercial wireless communication.

When Herrold started broadcasting there were few wireless amateurs to listen to his programs. The first call book to list amateurs was issued [20]in May 1909 and contained the names of only five in the San Francisco Bay area. This number had increased to 25 in the 1910 issue. There were more than those listed but it was still a small audience. Herrold felt that by advertising his school on the air, he would attract more students so made up a number of simple receiving sets that would tune to the wavelengths used on his transmitter. They consisted of a small single slide tuning coil with galena crystal detector and pair of headphones. These sets with a single wire antenna would satisfactorily receive the San Jose broadcast programs within a radius of 50 miles. He distributed many of these sets to his friends in the area to build up his audience.[21]

The U.S. Government assigned call letters to commercial and Government stations prior to the passage of the radio law of 1912. Until that time an amateur or experimental station owner selected his own call. Herrold started his early broadcasts with, "San Jose Calling," later used the call FM and in 1916 was issued the calls 6XE for portable operation and 6XF for fixed location. The call KQW came later in 1922 when many other stations were getting licenses for broadcasting.

The San Jose programs were consistently heard in San Francisco also at the Government stations at Mare Island and Point Arguello. Ray Newby[22] in a letter states that he graduated from Herrold's school in 1910 to become a marine operator for the United Wireless Co., that he picked up the San Jose broadcasts when 900 miles west of San Francisco.

[23]Professor Gordon Greb in his article, "The Golden Anniversary of Broadcasting," of 1959 states, "With the opening of the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, Herrold got an unusual opportunity to demonstrate the dependability of his system of broadcasting. Lt. Ellery Stone, the U.S. Radio Inspector, personally invited Herrold in San Jose to establish a lengthy schedule of programs to be picked up by receivers at the government's booth at the World's Fair. Herrold provided no less than six to eight hours of musical programs daily from his San Jose station.

Dr. de Forest, who also had an exhibit, found that his tube transmitter would not work; so his booth operator tuned in the San Jose station to demonstrate the de Forest receiving set."

Operation of the station continued without a break until the U.S. entered WW-I in 1917, when all except Government stations were closed for the duration.

Development of the vacuum tube was accelerated by our military needs. Soon after the war was over small power tubes were available that could easily be used to build small radio telephone transmitters which were inexpensive to operate and would oscillate at much higher

frequencies than the arc transmitter used by Herrold pre war.

Soon after the war, restrictions were lifted and private transmitters were again permitted to operate. Many former radio amateurs were working with the latest equipment while in the military so were aware of what could be accomplished with vacuum tubes.

Small radio telephone sets, owned by amateurs or radio companies, were soon on the air. The U.S. Government assigned one frequency for all broadcasting stations, 833 Kilo Hertz or a wavelength of 360 Meters.

Herrold's arc equipment would not operate at this high frequency so he had to abandon his pre-war transmitter and the technical experience gained in over eight years of broadcasting.

[24]Ray Newby had returned to San Jose and set up a service station close to Herrold's school. He bought a couple of power tubes and built Herrold's first tube transmitter which was located in his shop window.

The 1923 U.S. call book lists KQW covering a 50 watt transmitter operating on a wavelength of 360 meters assigned to Herrold.

[25]Mr. Robert Hill of the First Baptist Church of San Jose says that based on the performance of the 50 watt transmitter and Herrold's agreement to transfer his call to the church, the church raised $20,000. to purchase and install a 500 watt Western Electric transmitter.

The new KQW went on the air December 6, 1925 to broadcast sermons and cover other church activities. This operation continued until March, 1930 when the station was sold to the Pacific Agricultural Foundation, and moved to Second and San Antonio streets, San Jose. An agreement was made that KQW would continue to carry the Sunday church services for 20 years.

After selling his station, Herrold apparently gave up his radio work as his call letters are listed for the last time in the 1925 edition of the call book, and the San Jose city directory for 1926 no longer lists him as a resident.

[26]Mr. Herb Lewis was announcer for station KJBS of San Francisco at the time, and says that in 1934 KQW was purchased by Julius Brunton and Son, who also owned KJBS and that from that time on, the same programs were broadcast from both stations.

[27]Jack Wagner worked at KQW after the station was moved from downtown San Jose to Alviso (still registered as San Jose). He says that the power was increased from 500 to 1,000 watts in 1936 and the move to Alviso took place in 1940.

A new 5 KW transmitter, with water cooled tubes, was installed at Alviso and in 1942 the frequency was changed from 1010 to 740 KHz. Also in that year KQW joined the CBS network.

According to the Yearbook of Broadcasting Magazine KQW was moved to San Francisco (Novato, California) in 1948 and in 1949 was purchased by CBS. An application was then made for the installation of a new 50 KW transmitter. Late in 1949, call letters were changed from KQW to KCBS.

In just 40 years, Professor Herrold's 15 watt transmitter had grown to the 50 KW CBS station in the San Francisco Bay area, KCBS.

A golden anniversary celebration was held for KCBS in 1959, the direct descendant of the first radio broadcasting station to operate in the U.S.

Fortunately Professor Herrold's 15 watt arc transmitter has been saved over the years and can now be seen, water cooled microphone and all, in the Foothill Electronics Museum, located in Los Altos Hills, California.

T. L. Mayes,
June 24, 1983

Footnotes

1. History of Communication-Electronics in the U.S. Navy by Capt. Howeth. U.S. Printing Office 1963 — Pages 26-36.
2. Ibid., Pages 52-56.
3. Letter from A. A. Isbell Nov. 16, 1950 T. L. Mayes files.
4. Letter from Haraden Pratt to T. L. Mayes June 26, 1969 Mayes file.
5. Ibid.
6. IEEE Spectrum April 1981 page 64.
7. From letter by Charles Herrold March 11, 1932.
8. Radio Amateur News July 1919 pages 11-14 also 44 & 45.
9. Book, Fessenden Builder of Tomorrow by Mrs. Fessenden, Coward & McCann, NYC 1940 page 80.
10. Sparks Journal Vol. 2 #1 pages 4-7. Publication of Society of Wireless Pioneers, Santa Rosa, CA.
11. History of Communication-Electronics in the U.S. Navy by Capt. Howeth. U.S. Printing Office 1963 — Page 521.
12. Principles of Wireless Telegraphy by Prof. G. W. Pierce, McGraw Hill, NYC 1910 Page 253.
13. Ibid., Page 254.
14. Ibid., Page 256.
15. History of Communication-Electronics in the U.S. Navy by Capt. Howeth. U.S. Printing Office 1963 — Page 521.
16. Ibid., Page 522.
17. Letter from Ray Newby August 25, 1981.
18. Ibid.
19. By telephone with Ray Newby September 26, 1981.
20. Wireless Blue Book issued by Wireless Association of America.
21. By telephone with Ray Newby September 26, 1981.
22. Letter from Ray Newby September 17, 1981.
23. The Golden Anniversary of Broadcasting, by Prof. Gordon Greb, Journal of Broadcasting, winter 1968-69.
24. Letter from Ray Newby July 11, 1982.
25. Article by Bob Hill in "Action," First Baptist Church of San Jose December 6, 1978.
26. Conversation with Herb Lewis.
27. Conversation with Jack Wagner.

The Vocarola

by
Floyd A. Paul

Radio Magazine, Feb., 1922, had a full page ad showing a Westinghouse type RC receiver and a Vocarola horn speaker. Not much information has surfaced about the Vocarola since 1922, but some eleven units have been brought to my attention and the investigation results are presented here. Unfortunately, no one horn of the eleven seems to have all key features associated with the 1922 advertisement, notably the decal and driver. Some horns are missing earphone drivers, most are missing decals, most are dented, some have had their paint removed and some have substitute drivers.

A phone call to John Caperton II in April of 1983 about the design source of this horn yielded the following thought. Although no known written material ties the Vocarola design to early automobile horns, it seems obvious that the Vocarola design was inspired by early auto horn design by style, shape and application.

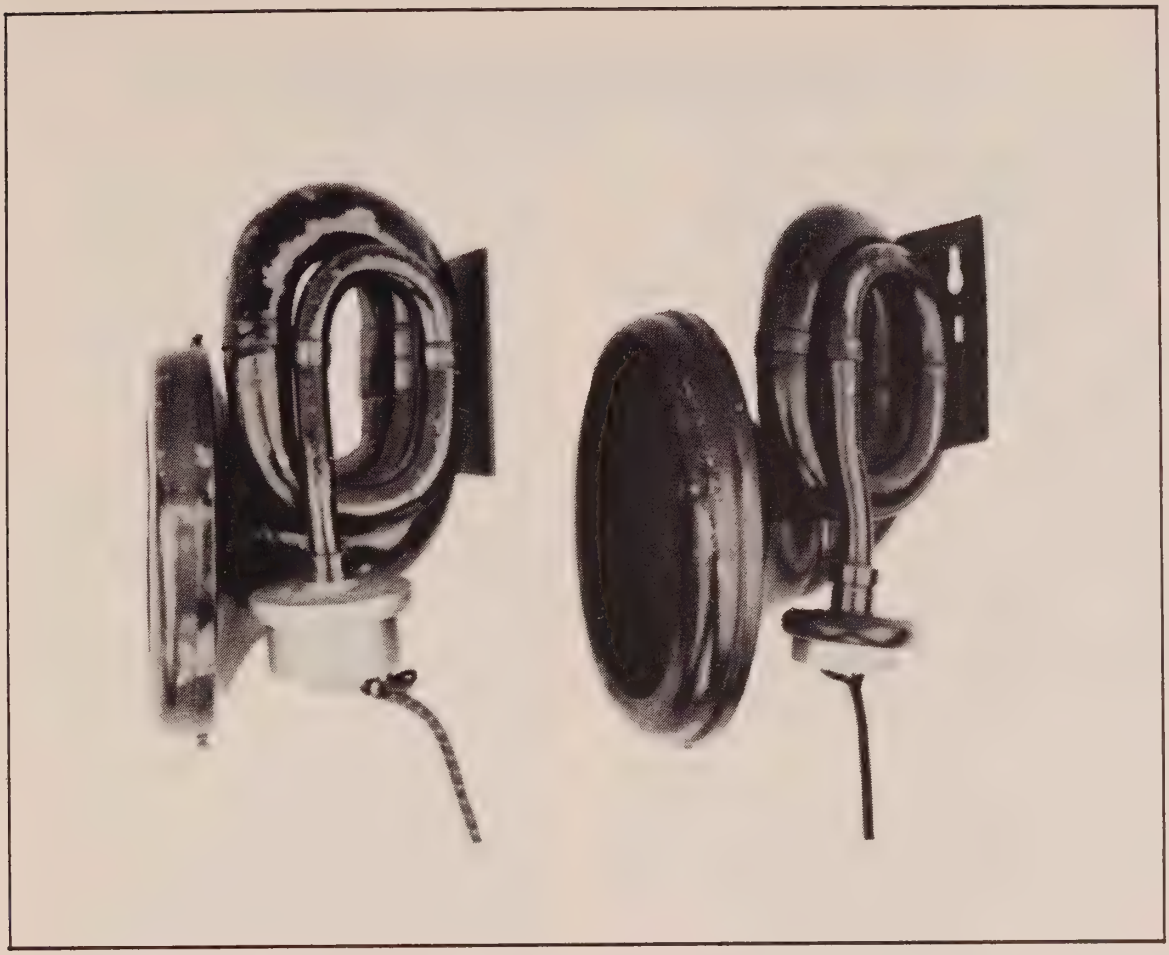
The original Vocarola driver was a Baldwin earphone. The cord exited from the back, center of the case. A Westinghouse logo was embedded in the back of the case. A decal on the front of the horn was rectangular in shape and contained the words Vocarola, Type LV-Style 319530, among others. (See logo picture.) The driver attached to the horn by a bayonet twist lock feature. All horn tubing was brass, was painted black and was soldered to a small wall mounting plate about 3x4 inches.

A few drivers on some of the eleven horns are suspect as to being original equipment. Some Vocarolas have a standard headset Baldwin earphone with a cord out the side of the case. Two units have identical Best earphone drivers and the earphone bayonet twist lock feature appears to be a perfect fit.

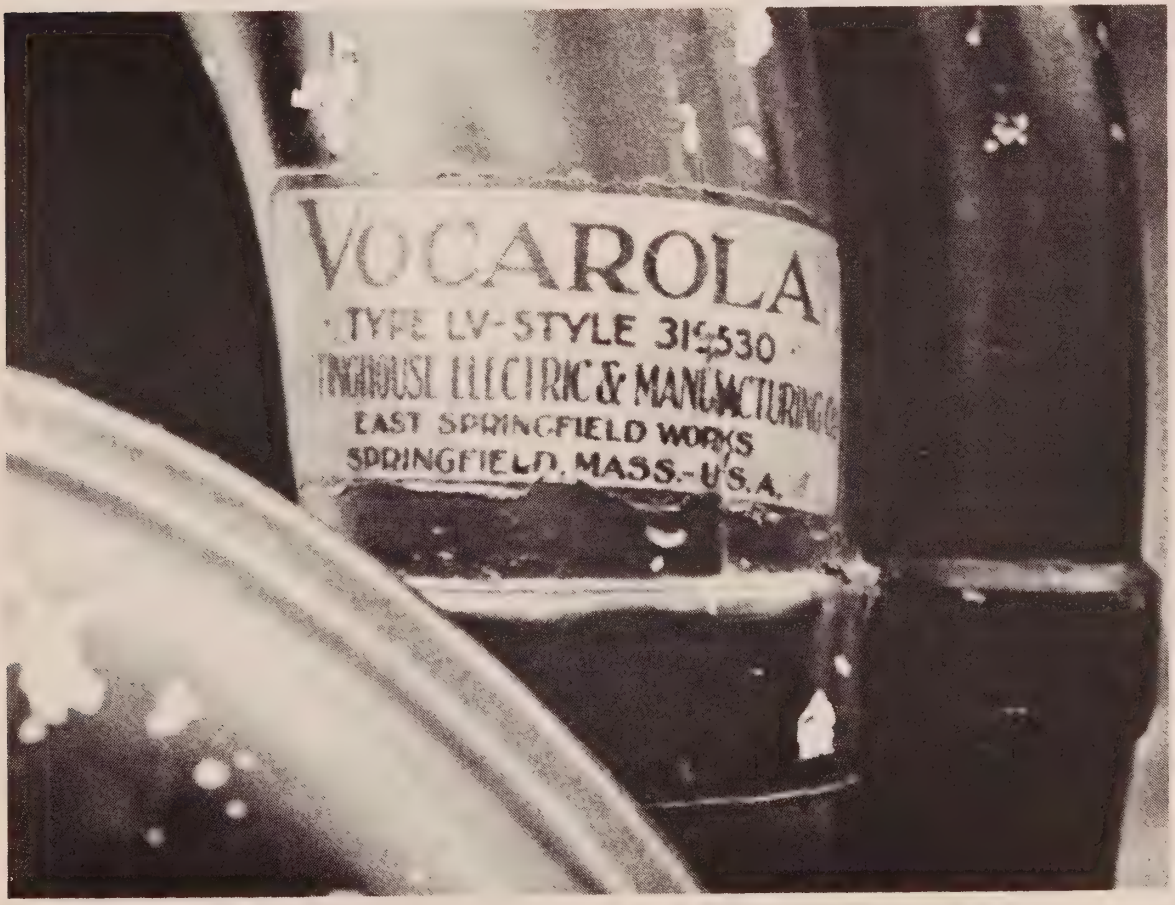
It is suspected that other companies (like Best) purchased surplus necks and bells from Westinghouse or purchased them after Westinghouse stopped manufacturing them. These units would obviously not have Vocarola decals on them. Then Best and/or others put their own drivers on the necks and bells and sold them as Vocarola look-alikes.

The author has a very striking wine-red colored type horn speaker. The picture shows a Vocarola on the right (with Best driver) and the wine-red horn on the left. The driver is a Dictograph earphone unit with screw-in neck fixture. It is a factory-installed neck fixture. The horn is all brass, painted with an enameled wine-red colored paint. The unit is not an exact size replica of the Vocarola. There are no markings of any sort on the horn and the quality of manufacturing is every bit as good or better than Vocarola. It is thought this was an attempt by a manufacturer to market a competitive unit using a more aesthetically pleasing color to the housewife as a selling point.

The author is indebted to John Drake, Lauren Peckham, John Uscinowski, Ted Phillips and John Caperton II in providing information about the Vocarola.



Left, Vocorola Replica Style. Right, Vocorola with Best Co. Driver



Vocorola Speaker Trade Mark. Pictures by John Uscinowski.

CHAPTER NEWS

News From Charleston

The Big News is the Eleventh Annual Meet held in Charleston, WV, May 11 through May 14 and no doubt is well reported elsewhere in this issue.

The Charleston Chapter Officers and members were pleased and flattered to be host to ARCA for this Meet. We appreciate the graciousness and good fellowship exhibited by the attendees.

We would be happy to be host to any future ARCA Annual Meet and we would go all out to provide a pleasant experience for our guests. Those who attended the recent meet had beautiful weather until the last few hours then the rain and cool temperature came. We will try to improve on that last few hours the next time.

J. A. Moore
Editor/Reporter

NOTE:

May 25, 1983

From: The Nominating Committee
Dear Sir:

The nominating committee submits the following slate of officers for 1984.

Pres. James Troe

Vice Presidents; Lloyd McIntyre and Joe Willis. Vote for two.

Sec. Treas. William and Jane Denk.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Caperton II
Chairman

copy:
Mel Comer
Joe Willis
Bill Denk

Antique Radio Club of Illinois

ARCI and all its friends wish to send a "get well soon" message to member Ralph Bittmer who is recovering from by-pass surgery. Ralph Muchow is well on the mend from his broken hip and is ready to go get those radios. Ed Taylor is now Dr. Ed Taylor. Ed acquired his Doctor of Science in Electrical Engineering degree from Sussex College of Technology in England.

ARCI is making final preparations for Radiofest '83 to be held August 13th at the Holiday Inn in Elgin, Ill. Lee Wease and David Zanigahn have agreed to present their tech session on restoring radio cabinets — this was a big hit at last year's meet and we welcome them back. The hospitality room is being expanded and will be open (except for the banquet time) for the duration of the Radiofest. Banquet speaker this year will be Chuck Schaden of WNEB. Chuck is a nationally known authority on the early days of radio broadcasting and his show "Those Were The Days" is a favorite of many radio listeners in the midwest. Banquet prizes this year will include Seiko watches, magazine subscriptions and an interesting electronic item. The swap sessions will be held in the west parking lot and registration will be held in the main lobby and the parking lot. Bob Paquette is busy compiling a fabulous microphone display which can be viewed in the contest room. We welcome all collectors to come to Elgin for Radiofest '83.

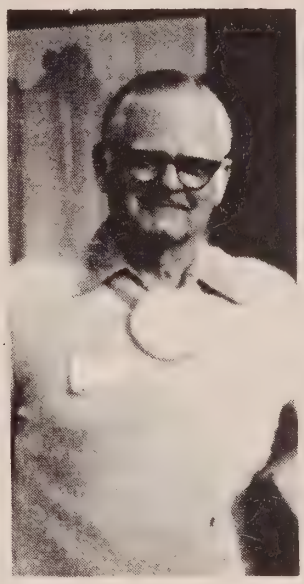
Eleventh Annual ARCA Conference

The eleventh annual Antique Radio Club of America Conference, which was held at the Ramada Inn, Charleston, West Virginia, May 18th, 19th, and 20th, was a great success. Many collectors and their wives enjoyed the hospitality of Lloyd and Patsy McIntyre, and Al and Violet Moore, along with many members of the West Virginia Chapter.

The conference was well-organized and the ladies were especially pleased with visits to several interesting glass factories, the state capitol, the beautiful Archives & History Cultural Center, and a tour of the Governor's Mansion.

There was great activity in the parking lot. Collectors from many states brought their cars with interesting items for sale or trade. The banquet was well-attended and the food delicious. The highlight of the evening was a taped interview with Herb Morrison, the reporter who has become famous for his broadcast of the Hindenburg disaster, which was conducted by Hugh McPherson, West Virginia radio personality.

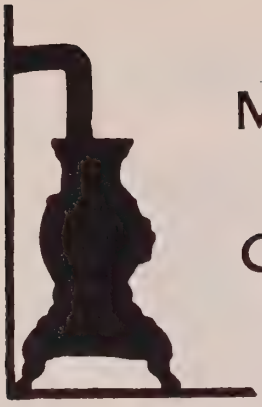
Many thanks to all the members of the West Virginia chapter who helped to make this meet such a pleasant experience for everyone who attended.



Jim Troe

John Caperton

Floyd Bennet *Mel Comer* *Don Patterson*



MEL'S CORNER

When buying-swapping old radio gear, a lot of times you never know exactly what's about to show up.

Young feller out Iowa way says he found an unusual wireless coil with a pearl "push-button" on side of the coil, otherwise no identification available. I enjoy surprises and strange UFO's — so I told him "Ship her in!"

I darn near flipped when I opened the package on arrival! For here was a real antique — Cigar-lighter! Many of you old-timers will recall the trademark of cigar stores years ago — with that six foot wooden Indian parked at the front door. Usually they had red glass eyes which blinked and lit up.

Right near the Indian was the above cigar lighter which consisted of a Ford spark coil with push button — "PUSH — TO LIGHT" — mounted on the wall. You walked up to it with cigar in mouth — placing the cigar on metal curved rack — pushed the button — and PRESTO!! The demise of this famous lighter came about when the person could wet a dry cigar with his lips — walk over to the lighter and press this high tension button! At which time 5,000 volts would cause the user's hair to stand on end while the Indian's red flashing eyes lit up brightly. As a cigar smoker — all I need now is a wooden Indian!

Recall the day in the late twenties when I needed a new "bulb" for my Atwater Kent breadboard which I ordered from a friendly supply house. Breadboards had seen their day with the advent of more glamorous receivers. When the package arrived and to my amazement — here was a brand new De Forest spherical audion in the original carton!! My friendly joker later sent me an 01-A but I sure got the point — get with it! Sure wish I had saved that spherical which was promptly tossed in the trash at that time.

Those were the days when jokers would send you a "Drip Pan" for your grid leak! Popular item!

The front covers of Radio News in the twenties with their animated cartoons are well remembered and prized by collectors. One in particular of the family cat surveying a new spark transmitter with one foot stepping on the key! Arched back-hair on end — a Tesla coil couldn't produce better animation or action on the part of the cat!

Another package received recently revealed, in my estimation, one of the finest examples of a replica wireless item I have ever seen! This is a Clapp Eastham loose coupler of early teens — with some thirty fine switch taps evenly spaced on both primary and secondary. Natural oak cabinet — all finished right down to the finest detail — even includes the brass label. Comparing it with an original coupler, I could not find one small detail of deviation from original!

Due credit for this superb item goes to Cdr. Bob Herbig U.S.N. Retired. With all the time and work involved, I feel sure this is a limited production item. Those fortunate enough to have obtained any of Bob's replicas can prize these highly in their collections. As an early AWA contest judge, I have seen many a replica item — but none to compare with this.

ARCA meet Charleston, West Virginia turned out great with rare items showing on the flea market — good auction — excellent old gear contest displays for which ribbons passed to winners — Show & Tell and various talks. Canandaguia — NEXT!!!

CONTEST WINNERS
The Antique Radio Club of America Eleventh Annual Meet

Class 1 Crystal Receivers

1. John Caperton	1910 crystal and audion detector built by Aaron Hubbell
2. Joe Willis	Factory made Quaker Oats Crystal Set
3. Jan Furney	RA Tuner and DB Crystal Detector

Class 2 Regenerative Receivers

1. Joe Willis	De Forest "Utility Time Receiver" (RS200)
2. Jan Furney	Cutting and Washington Type 11
3. Clay Seidel	Radiola Grand

Class 3 TRF Receivers (except 3 dial)

1. Clyde Trivette	Crosley VI
2. Jan Furney	Trego Reflex
3. Thomas Resler	Arborphone 45

Class 4 3 dial TRF Receivers

1. A. C. Stoddard	AK 21
2. Frank Lynch	Grebe Synchrophase
3. Jan Furney	AK 21

Class 5 Superheterodyne Receivers

1. John Caperton	Leutz Model L **Best of Show**
2. Merrill Bancroft	AK 90
3. Tom Resler	Philco 90

Class 6 Transmitters

1. John Caperton	RCA Model ET3619 XMTR

Class 7 Classic Receivers

1. John Caperton	McMurdo Silver Masterpiece I
2. Jim Troe	McMurdo Silver 5D
3. None	

Class 8 Audio Amplifiers

1. Jim Troe	WE 13C
2. Jan Furney	Westinghouse AA
3. Merrill Bancroft	Grebe Rork

Class 9 Wave Traps and Auxiliary Tuners

1. Bob Lozier	Tun-A-Loop
2. A. C. Stoddard	Peak 2-tube Preselector

Class 10 Loudspeakers

1. Tom Burgess	Superior Grand Horn
2. Bob Lozier	Pathe
3. Joe Willis	Vocarola

Class 11 Set Analyzers

1. Jim Troe	Hudson City Radio Shop Testers
2. Frank Lynch	Supreme 400B
3. ARCA Club	Weston 788 Tester

Class 12 Special Class — Homebrew Sets

1. Lloyd McIntyre	Copperclad Special
2. Clyde Trivette	AK Set
3. Floyd Bennett	AK Breadboard Model 3945

Special Awards

Don Patterson	Clapp Eastham — early tuner "the mystery set"
Steve DeBord	AK 55 — for restoration and refinishing
Jim Troe	1920 Speaker made from car horn (1910 car)
Merrill Bancroft	Clapp Eastham Loose Coupler

Judges: Floyd Bennett, John Drake, Don Johnson, Bob Lozier, Don Patterson

Ye Old Swap Shop

All ads and Swap Shop items are printed in the Gazette free of charge. We do ask that you write your ad on a separate sheet of paper, type if possible, or print, and be sure to include your name and address. We reserve the right to edit all ads. ARCA is not responsible for any transactions, of course.

FOR SALE: List of 101 radio and related items, SASE.

Tom Burgess, Box 9769, Little Rock, AR 72219

FOR SALE: Large antique radio collection of both battery and electric sets. Riders Manuals I to X, Gernsback Manuals 1931 thru 1937, RCA Manuals 1929 thru 1942 plus Zenith Sparton, Philco, etc. Also Horn and other speakers, power supplies, etc. Send SASE to:

Raymond H. Green, 720 S. Market Street, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania 17055

WANTED: A list of suppliers of parts-components — consultants — is being prepared by ARCA for the benefit of collectors and restorers. In event you wish to be included in these lists with your specialty. Please advise. ARCA assumes no liability with regard to these listings.

James Troe, 111 Skyline Drive, Morristown, New Jersey 07960

FOR SALE: Many replica parts now on hand of famous manufacturers — AK — De Forest — Crosley — and others. Custom parts to order — state your needs. SASE for prompt replies.

Keith Parry, 17557 Horace, Granada Hills, California 91344

FOR SALE: In the New York City area we find many unusual and rare items. These items rarely collect dust on our shelves! We invite those collectors having special interests with certain manufacturers to let us know their wants.

WAVES, 32 East 13th Street, New York, New York 10003

FOR SALE: Due to high turnover, a number of sets have been coming and going in this area. A new listing of current items is now available. Send SASE for prompt reply.

Ron Boucher, 376 Cilley Road, Manchester, New Hampshire 03103

FOR SALE: A few remaining Atwater Kent breadboard components available. Offers for balance of stock on hand will be considered.

William Pugh, 2125 E. Myrtle Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85020

FOR SALE: Tubes — tubes — and more tubes — all at reasonable prices. State your needs with SASE. Looking for Paragon sets and parts any condition.

Rick Weibezahl, 305 Belvidere Avenue, Washington, New Jersey 07882

WANTED: Early Crosley items — such as — Model VIII — crystal set — non-regen V — Harko SR. — amplifiers for Models 50 & 51 — Audion Detector — sets with porcelain socket & wood condenser. Have some fine swap items available.

Larry R. Wright, D.D.S., 131 Hilltop Drive, Lake in the Hills, Illinois 60102

WANTED: Unusual microphones for museum collection. I have a number of good swap items up for trade — so find me some mikes!!

Bob Paquette, 107 E. National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204

FOR SALE: Power supplies developed especially for the antique radio collector with A & B plus C bias connections. These are compact — modern — quiet units — handy for the test bench. Also have Aeriola SR. instruction sheets that fit into the lids of these sets — $3.75 P.P.

Peter F. Yanczer, 835 Bricken Place, Warson Woods, Missouri 63122

SWAP/SALE MEET!! — Informal gathering of radio collectors at Shupps Grove Flea Market — Sunday, June 26th at Adamstown, Pennsylvania. Short distance from Pennsylvania Turnpike Reading/Lancaster Interchange. Time 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. — bring goodies — lots of action! For further details contact:

Allen Kuykendahl, RD #2, Box 11, Boyertown, Pennsylvania 19512, (215) 367-6229

WANTED: Am in need of De Forest variable condensers for a restoration project of an inter-panel. Either green stuff or swap items available.

Mel Comer, 205 Roberts Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania 19003

AVAILABLE: Grebe Synchrophase Manual — some 71 pages — lots of photos — high quality $11.25 P.P. Also Gearld Tynes Saga of the Vacuum Tube — soft cover $8.20 P.P. — hard cover — $11.20 P.P. Grebe CR Series 62 page instruction wiring manual — plus 12 page sales brochure $5.50 P.P.

Radio Age, 636 Cambridge Road, Augusta, Georgia 30909

FOR SALE: Large list of radio magazines — catalogues — books and miscellaneous literature available. Send five twenty cent stamps for these 10 page listings.

Gary Schneider, 9951 Sunrise Boulevard, North Royalton, Ohio 44133

FOR SALE: A number of new sets and parts again available at reasonable prices. Enclose SASE for current listings.

J. Wasiewicz, 229 Sarles Lane, Pleasantville, New York 10570

FOR SALE: I have a number of parts & material available for use in restorations. Various types and sizes of wire. Also schematics of most manufacturers. Send SASE for lists and reply.

Charles A. Days, P.O. Box 205-G, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts 02748

WANTED: Spherical audion, Radiola IIIA, Freed-Eisemann audio transformer. Will buy or trade for early tubes.

FOR SALE: 01-A's, $6.00 each, plus hundreds of other types, 75¢ each. Send SASE for list; state wants.

B. Harbeck, 1316-38th, Sioux City, Iowa 51104

WANTED: Hickok Model 539A tube tester roll chart covering 24A's, 80's, and other tubes from 30's. (Copies o.k.) Also AK Model 84 speaker & escutcheon plate.

Borut Mlaker, 6172 Heather Circle, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55432

WANTED: National SW-3 with coils and National power supply. Send description and price.

David I. Combs, 2000 Victory Avenue, Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

WANTED: Type WD-11 and brass base 01-A's. Will buy or will trade early AC tubes (47, etc.) 3 for 1. Have large stock of all types.
FOR SALE: Replacement interstage transformers. Stancor A53 with 1:3 radio. Can be used in most all early battery radios. $9.50 each or $7.90 each for 3 or more.

George H. Fathauer, 1550 North Bel Air, Mesa, Arizona 85201

WANTED: Early magnetic phonograph pickups; RCA or other power amplifier units used for Radiola/ Victrola combinations (such as AP-974, AP-951, AP-997, AP-947, Victor RPA 1A, etc.).

John J. McFadden, 5919 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144

WANTED: Any pre-1940 radios with 15+ tubes, especially Scott, Silver. Have other sets, parts to trade. Write with your wants, etc.

Kent King, 5028 Dierker Road, Apt. C2, Columbus, Ohio 43220

WANTED: Wireless Specialty triple detector; Clapp-Eastham HR or RZ for parts.
TRADE: AK type TA detector, two stage amp, green; 2 AK variometers, one variocoupler. VR, p.158; early Frost radio microphone, No. 155; early handheld earphone and more.

Richard Groshong, 6604 Kent Drive, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402

FOR SALE: Radiola 25, Radiola V, Radiola III, Philco 84, AK's, 20C, 40, 45, & 32. Many AC battery sets, horns, cathedrals. Send SASE for complete list.
WANTED: Philco 118, AK cathedrals.

Gary Hill, 1507 Ridge Avenue, New Castle, Pennsylvania 16101

FOR SALE: Over 300 items from spark to 1950's. Battery, electric & ham radios, speakers, components, and advertising. Large SASE with 37¢ postage.

Charles J. Hinkle, Rt. 11, Box 3, 41 Ferry Road, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

FOR SALE: AK 55 panel chassis, works, speaker included. Needs reconing, $35. 29 Northome Model 6 battery set with 6 01-A tubes and original instructions & registration. Excellent, works. $100 or trade for celluloid set. 37 Parmak 7-tube battery tombstone set. Works, $50. You pay shipping.

R. Edward Ripley, 1207 N. Owens Street, #304, Stillwater, Minnesota 55082

FOR SALE: AKBB parts. Mounted tapped variocoupler, coupled circuit tuner in box, mounted variometers in boxes (3), mounted variometers not in boxes (3), variable AKBB condensers, 2 sets of 3, detector sockets, all models, 2 stage T.A. amp cans, any color, 3 tube cans (det-2 stage amp) brown & black, potentiometers, switches, AK 10 original board, 31½x10, two new AK finished boards, 24½x8½. All parts working. Would trade for Zenith R3 or R4, or Gold o1A's. Send SASE for price list.

Bill Pugh, 2126 East Myrtle, Phoenix, Arizona 85020

WANTED: Quality cabinet, such as Corbett Model C, for my Scott Worlds Record Super 9, 7"x26" panel. Restorable condition OK.

Jim Troe, 111 Skyline Drive, Morristown, New Jersey 07960

WANTED: Broadcast microphone archives seeks mikes & related items of pre-40's vintage. Some trades available.

James Steele, NAB, Box 39190, Washington, D.C. 20016

WANTED: Jackson-Bell Peter Pan Radios and Emerson Mickey Mouse Radios. I would like also an Arvin Hopalong Cassidy Radio and a Majestic Charlie McCarthy Radio.

Borut Mlakar, 1401 36th Avenue, N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

WANTED: Schematic for Erla Super Reflex, 5 tube receiver.

Tad Drogoski, 507 Valley Road, Clairton, Pennsylvania 15025

WANTED: Signal Corps Gibson Girl receiver, working manual for Radiola 25, (xerox o.k.) brass base WD-11.

Andrew Mooradian, 5 Priscilla Lane, Winchester, Massachusetts 01890

WANTED: Set of Pilot Wasp plug-in coils, five prong with handles, and two Pilot audio transformers. Cash or trade.

Ross Smith, 1133 Strong Avenue, Elkhart, Indiana 46514

WANTED: Battery reay table for Radiola 28 and cabinet for Grebe Cr-5.

Michael McNeil, Rt. 3, Box 38, Bluff View Drive, Louisville, Tennessee 37777

WANTED: Atwater Kent Breadboard in excellent original condition.
FOR SALE: Grebe CR 12, 1923, in excellent original condition, complete and ready to run.

Dick Doremus, RFD 3, Box 85, Newport, New Hampshire 03773

WANTED: All Scott radios & McMurdo Silvers — made in Chicago for museum. Must be in very good condition or better. Top prices paid. REWARD: $1,200.00 for Scott Special Communications receiver.

Allen M. Woodall, Jr., P.O. Box 1640, Columbus, Georgia 31994

WANTED: Good AFT for Aeriola Amp. 2 brass base WD-11's any condition.
FOR SALE: 1938 RCA Dealers Clock glass face says "RCA VICTOR RADIO"; 20 inch diameter, with original box — works, mint, pick-up only. $50. List of radios and parts available in June. Send SASE.

Andrew Mooradian, 5 Priscilla Lane, Winchester, Massachusetts 01890

WANTED: Radiola RS and various other models of Radiolas and Aeriolas.

Bill Beaton, F 9 Meadowlands Dr. W, Nepean City, Ontario, Canada K2G 2R9

WANTED: Radiola & Aeriola Sr and RS receivers. Have WD-11's and Radiola III & III-A in excellent condition to trade or sell. Also transistorized tubes for small sets to operate on one battery. Send SASE.

Bud Bedker, 66 Cloverside Court, West Seneca, New York 14224

FOR SALE/TRADE: Batch of early wireless items now available — spark gear, etc. Send SASE for list. Looking for early one tube regen and xtal receivers. Prefer trades.

James R. Collings, 12005 Victoria Place, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

FOR TRADE: Radiola 61, AK Breadboards, and other classic radios for Radio Shop or Echophone receivers.

Stewart Oliver, 688 Mildred Avenue, Venice, California 90291

FOR SALE: ARCA License Plate, $3.00 plus .75 shipping. Atwater Kent Radio Parts List. Reprint $5.00.

Tom Resler, ARCA Charleston Chapter, 4204 Thorn Apple Lane, Charleston, West Virginia 25312

The Restoration Center

by
Jim Troe

It was nice to hear from a number of members at the Charlotte ARCA convention that they appreciated the information that is being provided in this section. We will continue it as long as questions come in. New collectors should not be bashful to ask questions. It's only by asking that answers can be given. As stated in last month's column, and in the want-ad section, we will also print sources of parts, equipment, or services for sale to restorers. So if you want your service known, let us know.

First, some answers:

A4/82-6
Some more information on flattening warped panels; it has been pointed out that warped panels are usually hard rubber, not bakelite. Another procedure submitted is to place the warped panel in warm water, or in the sun, with weights on the panel.

A4/82-8
Replacement rubber drive wheels can sometimes be found in discarded tape players. Also look in the toy car section of a hobby store. Also consider small "O-Rings."

A4/82-9
Replacement metal drive belts may be obtainable from THORENS, who used them in their turntables in the 1950's. Does anyone know their address?

A4/82-10
To loosen frozen pot metal the following has been suggested, "cool parts in freezer, heat outerpart (soldering iron or directed hot air flow), twist to release." And another suggestion, "for binding shafts, cut bearing loose from main structure, so rotating member can be more readily secured while trying to loosen the seized part, or vice versa. If bearing can be made to work again, glue it back into main assembly with epoxy."

A4/82-14
Replacement headphone cords are available from Phoneco at about $1 per foot, trip or spade lugs.

A4/82-16
Relative to the hint on replacing the Radiola large cartridge grid leaks, a further suggestion is to use a 1/8 watt 2 megohm resistor and a 250pf capacitor in parallel, inside the fuse cartridge.

A4/82-17
Replacement dials for the Aeriola Sr., and other useful parts, are available from Roland Matson.

A4/82-20
Another idea on a replacement dial cable — "Broken dial cables can be replaced with a good quality stout thread or cord that has been given a simple toughening treatment. First, soak the thread in alcohol and then, while it is still wet, draw it back and forth across a piece of rosin until the rosin has been thoroughly worked into the fibre. Dry completely before use.

A4/82-21
Another source of dial drive belts for Zenith, etc., is to use large "O-Rings." These can often be found at surplus stores.

A4/82-23
More information on reshining yellowed panels — "while sanding, use alcohol to remove the sulphur oxide."

A1/83-1
Fine magnet wire (to No 40) is available from Caddell Coil Corp., Newark Electronics, and other major electronics distributors. The following was submitted as guidance in using such wire — "Don't buy the ¼ pound spools with square end flanges, unless you can respool the wire onto a spool with round flanges. In winding coils, wire is always taken off the supply spool over

its end flange, with the spool stationary and vertical (the supply spool never rotates on its axis). Spools with square flanges won't allow the wire to be spooled off without snagging.

"Headphone, speaker coils, and audio interstage transformers, are typically wound with No. 40 or No. 42 wire. Counting turns is not necessary; you only need to refill the bobbin. If you use the more readily available No. 40 to replace No. 42, you will end up with fewer turns on the rewound coil, but you will never notice the difference in performance.

"To measure magnet wire, burn the insulation off with a match, then gauge it with a micrometer, referring to a table of bare wire diameters."

A1/83-2
An excellent cross reference between military VT numbers and commercial tube numbers is in the government publication TM 11-2627.

A1/83-5
Replacement Philco dials for models 33B, 84B, 93B, and 37-84 are available from Peter Yanczer.

A1/83-7
Litz wire may still be available from C. A. Days (P.O. Box 205G, South Dartmouth, Mass. 02748) or Charles Barone (5628 N. Prospect Avenue, Norwood Park Township, Ill. 60631).

A1/83-9
Repair hints for broken BURNS horns are included in an article by Alan Douglas in the next issue.

We are all indebted to those of you who took the time to provide the above answers. Thanks.

Q2/83-1
Where can I obtain mini screw pilot bulb No. 1768?

A2/83-1
Newark Electronics.

Q2/83-2
Does anyone sell older B&W TV picture tubes? Does anyone regun such tubes?

Q2/83-3
Is there anyone in the business of rewinding audio transformers?

Q2/83-4
How does one go about finding data on WWI and WWII military radio equipment?

Q2/83-5
How can the appearance of "alligatored" pot metal be improved?

A2/83-5
If not structurally too bad, fill the cracks with "Krazy Glue," epoxy, auto body putty, etc., smooth and then paint with aluminum paint.

Q2/83-6
What is the best way to solder tinsel headphone cards?

A2/83-6
One way is to cut back the cloth 3/8" or so, fan out conductors and fold back over outer fabric, wrap with fine tinned wire, insert in terminal that is already heated with molten solder in it (solder only with rosin core solder).

Q2/83-7
What can I use for the cord that is used to support the Federal 59, 61, etc., tube shelf?

A2/83-7
At a marine supply store, buy nylon shock cord, 3/16 inch or 1/4 inch. It will be white, but can be spray painted black.

Q2/83-8
Where can I find *brass* toggle switches — not chrome or nickel plated?

Q2/83-9
How can I remove slotted set screws when the set screw shoulder breaks?

A2/83-9
From your favorite dentist obtain a used 700L carbide fissure dental drill. This has a very fine point. Chuck it in a DREMEL MOTO-TOOL and cut a new deeper slot in the set screw. Soak with "liquid wrench" and back out with a fine screwdriver.

Q2/83-10
Does anyone have a schematic of an "AM Broadcaster" to play tapes through old radios?

And now for some more companies that provide items of use to restorers.

Caddell Coil Corp.
35 Main Street
Poultney, VT 05764
802-287-4055
SASE for list

Newark Electronics
(catalog available from)
500 N. Pulaski Road
Chicago, IL 60624
312-638-4411

Allied Electronics
401 E. 8th Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102
817-336-5401
(catalog $2.00)

Peter Vanczer
835 Bricken Place
Warson Woods, MO 63122
Replacement Philco Dials and Aeriola Sr. lid reprints. SASE for prices.

J. W. Pruett
P.O. Box 28572
Dallas, TX 75228
($1.00 for catalog: parts, literature, books, etc.)

HI MANUALS
Box R802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502
Manuals for most Ham radios made after 1937 — $1.00 for 18 page list of manuals.

Phoneco
Ron and Mary Knappen
RD #2 Box 590
Galesville, WI 54630
SASE for prices on headphone cords

Roland Matson
Rt. 35 RFD No. 1
Days Mill
Kennebunk, ME 04043
Many components of use to restorers. Catalog $2.00.

Keith Parry
17557 Horace
Granada Hills, CA 91344
SASE for list
Plastic moulded parts and other items for restorers.

Rick Weibezahl
305 Belvidere Avenue
Washington, NJ 07882
Tubes — send needs and SASE for price.

Antique Radio and Tube Co.
1725 W. University
Tempe, AZ 85281
Tubes and parts, and old radio repair.
List $1.00 — Tube list for SASE

Laboratories
1477-H
Garden Grove, CA 92642
Old parts, sets, supplies, tubes, etc. $1.00 for catalog.

ARS Electronics
646 Kenilworth Terrace
Kenilworth, IL 60043
Books, Repair Literature, Parts, etc. $.40 for catalog

Steinmetz
7519 Maplewood
Hammond, IN 46324
Tubes, SASE for list

G. B. Schneider
9951 Sunrise Boulevard
#R-9
North Royalton, OH 44133
AC Power Supplies for old battery radios.

Letters

March 24, 1983
Easton, CT

Dear John

While traveling on business through Japan, I had the opportunity to visit the NHK Broadcast Museum at Tokyo. Enclosed are extra brochures that I thought you or others in the club might find interesting. Their collection is modest but very well presented.

Best regards,

Vinny Shea

NHK
放送博物館
ごあんない
JOAK

Letters

San Carlos, CA
June 2, 1983

John:

It was a pleasant surprise to read the article on Joe D'Agostino (written by John Williams) in the recent issue of the Gazette. I never met Joe but some years ago Howard Hein and I purchased his Antique Radio Collection. The collection had been housed in Radio City and though it was offered to RCA they were not interested. We bought the whole collection (or so we thought) for $600. Joe was taking up the hobby of rock collecting and was going to use the money for equipment relevant to the hobby.

I don't remember all the items in the collection but Howard still has the "Stroviol," a violin designed for broadcasting. It was equipped with a horn and a phonograph reproducer and it was quite an unusual instrument. Jack Benny would have loved to play it.

Another item was a toy Berliner phonograph, now worth over a thousand dollars. Of course there were some nice Radiolas and other fine sets.

On attending the last AWA meeting at Canadaigua I saw the real star of Joe's collection, a very unusual Marconi Magnetic Detector which had been presented to lucky John Williams. This detector was unique in that instead of using a movable tape, the magnets rotated! It is also quite a bit smaller than the standard type of detector, of which I have owned three in my forty years of collecting the old gear. (I am down to only one now.)

In conclusion I might add that when Joe received our check in payment for the collection, another collector had arrived at his home to buy the collection but Joe declined, inasmuch as he had already received our check and like a real gentleman, kept his word and let us have it though it would have been much simpler and convenient to let the man have it and not have to worry about shipping, etc.

By the way, that collector was a Mr. Stegner, quite a mystery man in the hobby. He was an obscure TV repairman, but suddenly became a professor of psychology at one of the large private colleges in the East. No one has ever heard of him again.

Paul Giganti

The First C.B. Radio?

The June, 1909 Issue of Modern Electrics featured a picture of an automobile of that era and these remarks:

The Radio Telephone Company has recently performed some interesting experiments in Aerophony between a running automobile and a stationary plant. A short mast, about 10 feet high, was used as an antenna, while the "ground" was made by trailing a metallic net behind the automobile. The experiment was an entire success. Speech was transmitted both ways up to two miles. The voice at all times could be made out distinctly.

J. A. Moore

Our Newest Members

Don Reinsma, Pensacola, FL
Lawrence Solow, Saddle River, NJ
Rufus Latimer, Tallahassee, FL
D. Ross Webster, Pomona, CA
Charles Childs, Johnstown, NY
Russell Shapiro, Richmond, VT
David Preston, Madison, WI
J. W. Bryant, Tallahassee, FL
Louis W. Songer, Tallahassee, FL
Earl Stump, Athens, OH
Paul S. Gregg, Carmel, IN
Donald Brock, Tacoma, WA
Robert Eklund, Prospect, KY
Richard Doremus, Newport, NH
Benson Smith, Seymour, TN
Bill Wiley, Akron, OH
Sherman Wolf, Brighton, MA
Bruce Burgess, Chelmsford, MA
J. Thompson, Cincinnati, OH
Harold Rittenhouse, Baltimore, MD
Robert Buehlmann, Raleigh, NC
Richard Peterson, Houma, LA
W. Steven Carr, Hamden, CT
Henry F. Atwater, Los Alamos, NM
Joseph W. Koester, Laurel, MD
Frank Heathcote, Loganport, IN
Richard Butterworth, Roswell, GA
George Fathauer, Mesa, AZ
Samuel P. Case, Groton, CT
Charles Zecher, Plainfield, NJ
Douglas Heinmuller, Bethlehem, NH
M. D. Strong, Bronx, NY
Ken Flockhart, Ft. Dodge, IA
Edward & Lee Ann Sharp,
Glendale, AZ
Richard Rayner, Arlington Hts., IL
Paul Kelley, Stone Mt., GA
Gary D. Breen, Monroe, NY
Theodore Hannah, Silver Spring, MD
Allen Woodall, Jr., Sunnyvale, CA
Warren Berbit, Suffern, NY
Wade Frame, Cowen, WV
Mel Ogrin, Charleston, WV
Gregory Adkins, Chapmanville, WV
Edward Verner, Lakewood, OH
Rufus Castle, Jr., Rion, SC
W. W. Staats, Ripley, WV
W. F. Giles, Huntington, WV
Calvin Wilson, Charleston, WV
David Moore, Pearland, TX
B. F. Moore, Pasadena, TX
Reinstated:
Walter Smartt, Rising Fawn, GA
James K. Ballard, Huntsville, AL

Mrs. Herman W. Krupke
289 Tinkham Road
Springfield, MA 01129
June 4, 1983

Mr. John Drake
23 East Wharf Road
P.O. Box 942
Madison, CT 06443

Dear Mr. Drake:

Thank you sincerely for your letter of May 5th regarding disposal of our Freshman Masterpiece radio. We do very much want to sell it for whatever we can get for it and would appreciate any ad that you might be able to insert in your quarterly magazine.

We do travel quite a bit and if it would be advantageous, we could take it anywhere in this area.

In case you do not still have the information, it is a battery operated Freshman Masterpiece Ser. No. 96550, manufactured by the Chas. Freshman Co. of Freshman, N.Y. with Mahogany Veneer case 10" wide, 30" long and 9" wide table model, and the Briggs & Stratton Headphone Pat. 2000 OHMS.

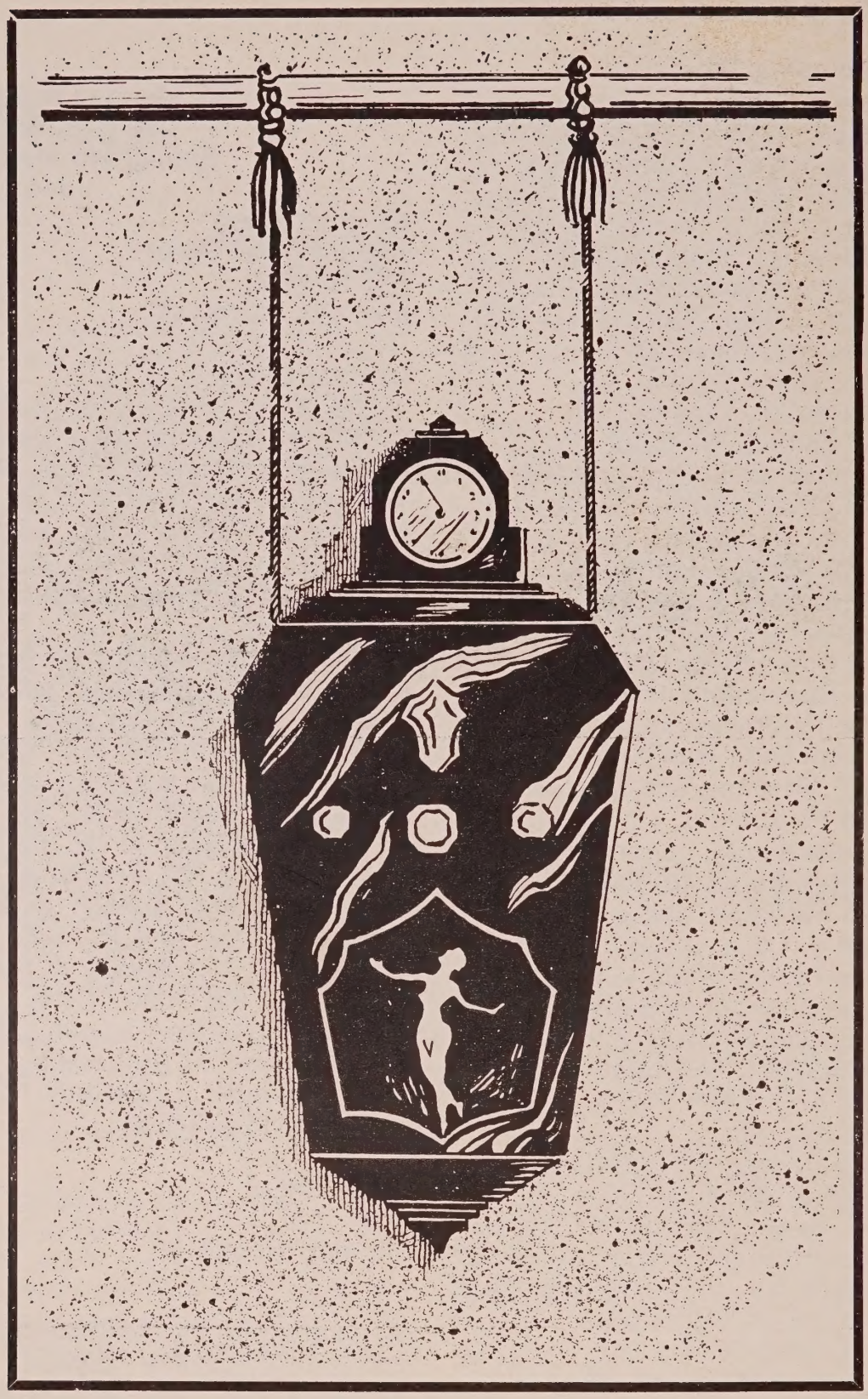
Any assistance you can give will be very much appreciated. Our phone number, advisably in evenings, is 413-783-6588.

Sincerely,

Herman Krupke

If interested in purchasing this equipment please contact Mrs. Krupke direct.

Any member of ARCA is eligible to run for office, if they are not satisfied with the nominations as proposed. Write to Secretary, William Denk.



REGAL RADIO COMPANY

1040 NORTH LAS PALMAS . HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA